WILSON PLEDGES ALL NATION'S POWER AGAINST AUTOCRACY

our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of views on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

"Count Czernin's reply which is directed chiefly to my own address, on the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

"He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own Government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two Governments.

"He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of the public audience.

HERTLING'S REPLY VAGUE AND CONFUSING.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose.

"It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conference of Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions.

"He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel.

"He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

"He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order.

"He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war.

"But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate.

"He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the Government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

"In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman Empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves.

"After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that.

"What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches.

"Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that; does not grasp it; is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone?

"Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state.

"The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress.

"I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with.

ALL PROBLEMS AFFECT WHOLE WORLD.

"I mean only that those problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained.

"They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court.

"There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"'Self-determination' is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people.

"She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is intrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization.

She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost.

"If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also?

"It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade.

"Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting.

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other.

"I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacure would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

CZERNIN SEES PEACE FUNDAMENTALS.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

"If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances.

"Seeing and conceding as he does the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

FOUR PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any farther in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First—That such part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"Second—That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third—Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and

"Fourth—That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on.

"So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible.

"The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

AMERICA CAN NEVER TURN BACK.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety.

"Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly.

"Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—Emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

"We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere.

"Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people.

"I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America, that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied.

"The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

FRENCH ADVANCING BEHIND A CURTAIN OF FIRE

©UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCING UNDER BARRAGE FIRE

This remarkable photo shows French troops coming head-on in the advance behind a heavy curtain fire, which makes them indistinguishable to the enemy. This raid was made directly across No Man's Land on the enemy trenches, and the photographer who took it evidently risked his life, as he must have been at an advance post.

DEATH ENDS EXILE OF ABD-UL HAMID, DEPOSED SULTAN

Former Turkish Ruler Was Prisoner in Palaces for Nine Years.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—The death yesterday of Abd-ul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, is announced in a despatch received here to-day from Constantinople by way of Vienna. A state funeral will be held.

Abd-ul Hamid was for thirty-three years Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, sprawling upon the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and at the same time was commander of the faithful army of Moslems. He was paid homage by nearly a hundred million subjects. Shorn of power, he died a prisoner, pitied, if not despised.

He lived in constant dread of death. He had often escaped it only by good luck or unusual precautions against plots. Yet in his later years he had sought death by his own hands, so melancholy had his existence become.

Born Sept. 22, 1842, the second son of Abd-ul Medjid, Abd-ul Hamid, became sovereign when his elder brother, Murad V., was deposed because of mental incapacity in 1876. In the revolution of 1909 he was driven from the Imperial Palace on the shores of the Bosporus, made a prisoner and confined in the Palace Latini, a former residence of a Greek merchant, in Salonica.

At Salonica, prisoner in a home which overlooked a bay of the Aegean Sea but which was virtually a fortress, he wasted away, powerless and almost forgotten.

After being kept for some time at Salonica, Abdul Hamid was removed to the Palace at Broussa, across the Bosporus from Constantinople, where he was kept under guard as at his former prison.

Joseph P. Lloyd, New York Broker, Dies in Orange.

Joseph Potts Lloyd, senior member of the firm of Lloyd & Co., New York bankers and brokers, died to-day at his home in Orange. He was born in Philadelphia seventy-eight years ago and had lived in Orange for fifty years. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Worshipper Dies in Church.

John Marrell, fifty-five, of No. 49 Clarkson Street, died suddenly yesterday morning in St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place. He toppled from the pew in which he was seated and was carried to the entrance. When Dr. Short of the Hudson Street Hospital arrived the man was dead.

First Foal of the Year at Butler's Farm.

The first foal of the year at James Butler's East View Stud arrived Thursday night, Feb. 7, at 9:30 o'clock and is a bay colt, sired by Imported Out of Reach; dam, Pierrette, by Nasturtium.

Women Want School Board Jobs.

Women voters of Queens will demand that women be appointed to fill the three vacancies in the 434 District School Board. Mayor Hylan probably will accept Borough President Connolly's recommendations in filling the positions.

MEATLESS DAYS FOR TROOPS

Soldiers En Route to France Will Dine Like "Regular Citizens."

The Food Administration announced to-day that United States soldiers en route to France will dine like regular citizens—and any regular citizen knows what that means—wheatless days, meatless days, porkless days, &c.

The soldiers are to have the same menu as the one mapped out by the Food Administration for all American ships in the Atlantic and the Gulf. The schedule of foods was issued last week to the operators of these steamships, but at that time the menus were understood to be only for the crews.

But Capt. Daniel Barnett of the Providence liner Mohican said that what was good enough for the men would be good enough for himself and his officers in time of war. So the company made it a company rule and other companies are expected to follow suit.

SHIP CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Held in Charge of Failing to Register for Draft.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 11.—Alexander A. Tanos, a ship captain and passenger on an American steamship arriving here to-day from a West Indian port, was arrested by the Federal authorities here and arraigned on a charge of having failed to register under the Selective Service Act. He was held in bail for further examination. Tanos is twenty-eight years old and is said to be an Austrian.

The Court was told he had been previously arrested in Norfolk, Va., "on suspicion" and in Washington for carrying a revolver.

INVESTIGATE DEATH IN FIRE.

Newark Police Are Told of Bruise That May Indicate Murder.

The Newark police have begun an investigation into the death of Charles E. Seiler, vice president of Seiler Bros., Inc., dairymen, whose body was found in the store of the concern at No. 272 Plane Street, Newark, early Saturday with the store on fire.

The supposition was that Seiler went to sleep in the store and was overcome by the smoke, but his son found a bruise on the right side of the head and other things which indicate he may have been killed.

CONKLIN ASSAILANTS FINED.

Employees of a Shoemaker Attacked Deputy Attorney General.

On complaint of Deputy Attorney General Robert S. Conklin, of No. 610 Riverside, Patsy Matone, of No. 446 West 125th Street, and Louis Lane, of No. 426 West 118th Street, employed in a shoemaker's shop, were fined $5 each by Magistrate Healy in Washington Heights court to-day.

Mr. Conklin told the Court he took a pair of shoes to be repaired and was attacked after he refused to pay an overcharge.

Ice Embargo Is Broken in Long Island Sound.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—A shift of wind to-day broke the ice embargo in Long Island Sound, so tugs with barges, which for many days were locked in the ice off Whitestone, L. I., near Hell Gate, were able to proceed, and captains found clear water under the Connecticut shore almost to New Haven breakwaters. At 10 A. M. about twenty-five tugs were reported off, all with tows. Most of the coal afloat is for Massachusetts cities. Unless severe weather returns the Sound is likely to be clear of ice in a few days.

Germans Have Repaired Roumanian Oil Wells.

GENEVA, Feb. 11.—The Neue Zuricher Zeitung says the Germans have succeeded in repairing and again working the petroleum wells in Roumania, which the British seriously damaged before the Roumanian retreat.

Relief Reaches Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Feb. 11.—The ice floes of Nantucket was raised last night.

138 NEW YORKERS IN TUSCANIA LIST OF THOSE RESCUED

Secretary Baker Fixes Death Total on Torpedoed Transport at 113.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Seventeen New Yorkers have not yet been accounted for in the War Department's list of Tuscania survivors, but some or all of them may be on the additional list to be given out today.

Of the 2,179 American officers and soldiers on the ship, the Department has now accounted for 1,832, leaving 347 still on the missing list of names. Secretary Baker has no later estimate of the number actually missing, which stands at 113. The relatively small loss is attributed by Secretary Baker to the fine discipline of the men and the efficiency of their officers.

There remain to be cabled to Washington, if these figures are correct, the names of about 234 survivors and 113 missing.

The official lists account for 138 New Yorkers. It has been estimated there were about 155 New Yorkers on the Tuscania, leaving 17 yet to be accounted for, either as survivors or among the missing.

SEEK TO IDENTIFY BODIES OF THE DEAD SOLDIERS.

The names of survivors have been arriving over the cables slowly and it cannot be predicted when the list will be complete. The Committee on Public Information has made no effort to compile a list of the missing, merely listing survivors as the names come in.

Thirty-five names of survivors made public do not appear on the sailing list. It is assumed that some soldiers possibly went aboard the Tuscania at the last moment without being recorded on the sailing list, and also that members of the crew may have been reported among the military survivors.

The American Red Cross cables it is doing everything possible to aid in establishing identifications of the soldiers whose bodies were found on the Irish coast.

To-day Representative Porter of Pittsburgh will offer in the House a resolution to investigate reports that the soldiers will have to be buried in one grave because they had no numbers on their identification tags. He will ask that a committee determine what officers were responsible for this alleged neglect.

TEXAS SOLDIER HERO IN BATTLE OF PATROLS ON AMERICAN LINE

(Continued from First Page.)

lage nearby daily visit all the graves, placing upon them such designs as "Died for Democracy," or "Good Pal, Game Fighter, Sleeping Here."

Three Salvation Army girls to-day walked unconcerned along a shell swept road, with high explosive shells breaking sometimes within fifty yards of them.

A pretty girl from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., asked permission of an officer to allow them to operate a Salvation Army hut in the village, which is bombarded daily by the enemy.

"I admire your pluck," responded the officer. "I'm accustomed to seeing men killed in action, but I never want the blame of a fine American girl's death on my conscience. You'll have to remain in the rear."

The Salvation Army girls, deeply disappointed, returned to another battered village, three miles from the front, where they are rapidly winning praises from the Y. M. C. A. with hot doughnuts, apple pies and homemade fudge at rock-bottom prices.

The Boches yesterday again bombarded certain engineer and artillery positions.

After seeing high explosives furrowing a field 200 yards away, seeking an American battery—which was not hit—a party of engineers ceased work and ducked into their dugouts. But ambulances continued scurrying along like water beetles across a pond.

One artilleryman was killed and three were wounded by a Hoche shell which struck near an artillery position, catching some gunners as they were walking along an open road.

Every Coffee Drinker should try INSTANT POSTUM
Made instantly.
A sugar saver.
Wonderful flavor.
Contains no drugs.

UKRAINIAN FOOD GOES TO GERMANY UNDER PEACE PACT

Provision Is Made for Exchange of Agricultural and Industrial Products.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—A despatch from Brest-Litovsk via Berlin gives details of the conference at which the peace treaty between the Central Powers and the new Ukrainian Republic was signed and also details of the treaty itself. The treaty provides that the ratified documents shall be exchanged in Vienna as soon as possible.

The chief gain for the Central Powers is provided for in Article VIII., which stipulates that there shall be mutual exchange of surplus agricultural and industrial products of importance before July 31, partly through the Governments concerned and partly by means of free sale, the details to be arranged by a special commission. Until a final agreement has been reached, and in any case for at least six months after the conclusion of world peace, economic relations between Germany and the Ukraine shall be based on the Russo-German agreements of 1894 and 1904. Trade must not be hampered by export prohibitions. Transmission of goods shall be permitted. Railway traffic shall be resumed as soon as possible.

[This opens the rich grain fields of Ukrainia to Germany and the Central Powers.]

The treaty is entitled: "A treaty of peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on one part and the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic on the other."

The preamble states that the Ukrainian people having in the course of the present war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, Russia desires "to take the first step toward a lasting world peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the peoples in political, legal, economic and intellectual realms."

SAVED, NOT LISTED AMONG PASSENGERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Following is a list of the rescued whose names do not appear on the War Department passenger list:

SIVERSON, HAROLD B., Sea Cliff, N. Y.
NAVLER, JOSEPH G., Buffalo, N. Y.
PHELPS, ELMER L., Gresham, Ore.
SHAW, WILLIAM R., Mercy, Tex.
WALSH, JOHN T., New York City.
WADE, BENJAMIN F., Washington, D. C.
ASHBY, TOM, Liberty, Kan.
BANTZ, JOSEPH D., Kalispell, Mont.
BOWMAN, ALVA, Alva, Okla.
BULLOCK, HOWARD S., Newport, Wash.
BUSH, ALEXANDER B., Godfrey, Ontario, Canada.
CHERRY, WILLIAM A., Demopolis, Ala.
FLEMING, JOHN B., Oakland, Cal.
HAZLETT, DALE C., West Liberty, Ia.
KICKLING, WILLIAM G., Gooster, England.
KELLEY, HARRY ALAN, San Francisco.
KEELER, HARRY ALDER, San Francisco.
LEINGETTER, FLOYD, L., Pal, Ind.
LAKER, FRANK LAWRENCE, Oakland, Cal.
MOCZARSKI, WALTER, Detroit, Mich.
NOSS, CHARLES, New York City.
KLINGMANN, EDWARD F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
POE, DAVID, Lafayette, Cal.
PEARSON, EDWARD B., Ede, Wash.
[illegible], [illegible], Ia. (no address).
ROBERTS, MARCUS I., Venice, Cal.
SCHWEISSINGER, CHARLES A. JR., Los Angeles, Cal.
UPIUS, RALPH, Emmetsburg, Wash.
VAN DEN DRIESSCHE, AIMS, Stevensville, Mont.
WHITE, GOALMAN, August, Mont.
WILLIAMS, JOHN T., Gardner, Fla.
BROZ, FRANK, Cleveland, O.

Survivors of Tuscania Leave Ulster

LONDON, Feb. 11.—American survivors of the Tuscania, with the exception of seventy injured in Irish hospitals, left Ulster last night, it was announced here to-day.

FOOTBALLS FOR FRENCH.

Million Ordered Delivered to Army in Seven Months.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The French Government has ordered 1,000,000 footballs for the army, to be delivered within seven months.

DIED.

HAYES.—ARTHUR HAYES of Shanley's, Broadway.
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1979 Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 4:30.

REAY.—GEORGE REAY.
Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th st.

WALSH.—Feb. 10, ELLEN WALSH, native of Ballinrobe, County Mayo, Ireland.
Funeral Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, from her sister's residence, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, 252 64th st., Brooklyn. Thence to Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 20th st. and 5th av., Brooklyn, where a requiem mass will be offered at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

SELECTIVE DRAFT NUMBERS
1918 World Almanac
(War Information Edition)
Twenty-Five Cents
By Mail 35c